

THE NEW YORK PRESS. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

SCHEMELD EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH. A Couple of Brokers.

From De Tribune. That the spirit of speculation, which is now so rife, should lay hold on the wise men of Washington, is not surprising; and no one would be astonished to learn that members of the Cabinet, and even Mr. Johnson himself, now and then, hazard their little balances on the little kite-flying of the innocents of Wall Street.

In the abstract, they would doubtless concede the justice of this proposition; but if it comes to be believed, they are setting up business on Government accounts, which may prove anything but satisfactory to those who are to furnish the "margin."

Mr. Lieutenant-General Sherman and Mr. Minister Campbell have gone to Mexico to represent the nation in a transaction of very questionable promise and more questionable justice.

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The Pacification of the Country—The Result of the Recent Elections.

From the Herald. The general result of the recent elections is one of those decisive political triumphs which mark a new departure and a new epoch in our political history.

The first of these three great political struggles was that of 1850, between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, between the old Federal and the old Republican party—the one representing those conservative ideas inherited from England, and the other the radical popular sovereignty ideas of the first French republic.

From the World. The election of 1824 was a scrub race, which signified nothing, but the contest incident to a reconstruction of parties, the old Federal and the old Republican party—had disappeared.

It is impertinent to talk of imposing terms on the South, when the South is just as free to reject the proffered terms as to accept them. There is no power in the Government to punish a State for refusing to ratify amendments to the Constitution.

of ratifications, such amendments become a part of the Constitution; they have the force of law and bind the whole country, whether they are mere proposals they have no sort of legal force. The intervention of a popular election between their proposal by Congress and the action of the States is a mere formality.

Here, then, we stand. The victorious and all-powerful people of the States in the war, represented by the dominant party in Congress, say to the States: "rescued from a rebellious conspiracy."

Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Seward, Governor Randall, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Browning had a long consultation with the President on Thursday. It is believed that his putting was a consultation, and an effort now making by leading men of all parties to induce the President, in consideration of a general amnesty, to make the people of the South to accept universal suffrage, and to give the right of party or intelligence.

Nothing but a Presidential election could ever be held in the South, if the Constitution gives him no power there to interfere with it; but it is equally true that the moral power of his office and his personal relations to the Southern States do actually give him an influence which he can act with a satisfactory settlement.

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The Political Situation.

From the Independent. Eight or ten days after a great election, when the bonfires and the passions are alike in ashes, and when the returns are tabulated into statistics for the philosophic historian, a wise man sits down to see how far the popular debate and its decision have advanced his country towards a truer idea of public justice, political equality, and national honor.

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Reckoning without Their Host.

From the World. If we had never before learned to consider Carlyle's panegyrics on Silence as admirable, we could easily learn to deem them so amid the hubbub of nonsense which prevails in certain journals since the election.

But why should the greatest State of the Union always be watched with such anxiety on election day? Why should her verdict be always in doubt? This State never approaches the ballot-box but men say: "The city will go Democratic, the rural districts Republican; and the final result will depend on which of the two ends of the scale shall outweigh the other."

Thank God! there are public men in this State who believe in justice, equality, and true democracy. But, somehow, when even the staunchest of such Republicans go to a Syracuse Convention, a three days' taste of their own kind, the active freeness of their enthusiasm for liberty, the Republican party of this State is managed on the plan of suppressing as much as possible its convictions in favor of equal exact justice.

Nature herself indignantly took offense at this interference, and, rather than have the General election to be decided by the hands of a temporary sore throat, she prevented him from speaking at all. Now, what would be thought of the political managers of Massachusetts, if during a State canvass in which Governor Fenton is to assist, they should respectfully request him, on his return, to abstain from speaking his full mind?

Why does Kansas give a greater Republican majority than New York? No thoughtful man can deny that the fact is due solely to the same her youth, her industry, her knowledge of the things of the State of New York, from having been born, reared, and always domiciled in it, we aver that Governor Fenton's majority would have been larger, instead of smaller, if his plan had been carried out.

The chief lesson of the elections is, that the Republican party everywhere, if it hopes to maintain its position, must maintain its own virtue. Republican successes in time past have been owing to the fact that, of all the political parties, the Republican has had the highest moral claims. But, after all, these aims have not been to the full height of honor.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER. PATENT-RIGHT CASE. Jenkins' Crimped Wire Patent. Chase vs. M. Walker & Sons. This was a suit to determine the title as to the exclusive right to the wire crimping patent of Henry Jenkins for the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania.

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